जिन जिलों से गेंहू की वसूली की गई थी उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं:

1. मुरैना
2. ग्वालियर
3. गुना
4. दतिया
5. भिण्ड
6. शिवपुरी
7. इन्दौर
8. धार
9. झाबुआ
10. खरगौन
11. खानीवा
12. उज्जैन
13. मन्दसौर
14. रतलाम
15. देवास
16. शाजापुर
17. भोपाल
18. सिहोर
19. रायसेन
20. राजागढ़
21. होशंगाबाद
22. सागर
23. छतरपुर
24. टीकमगढ़
25. जबलपुर
26. नरसिंहपुर
27. सीधी
28. सियोनी
29. मंडिया
30. सहडोल

मूल्य समर्थन योजना के अधीन भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने किसी भी मात्रा में सोयाबीन अथवा चने की खरीद नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग) इस संबंध में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

TPDS a combersome system

2050. SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Targeted Public Distribution System has turned out to be a cumbersome system; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken/contemplated by Government to tide over them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUBANS PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Detailed guidelines, on Targetted Public Distribution System, clarifying the position on each aspect of PDS have been circulated to all States/UTs. A copy of the same was also placed before the Parliament in February, 1997. No State Government/UT Administrations have reported about the cumbersomeness of the system.

Success of TPDS

2051. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the assessment about success of the Targeted Public Distribution System as projected in the report in the PIONEER (New Delhi) dated the 14th July, 1997, captioned "TPDS falls flat, revamp begins-States can't digest what the centre has cooked up";

(b) if so, whether as made out therein, the average poor family is forced to cough up much more, atleast Rs. 50 more for their needs for common variety of rice every month; and

(c) the reactions of the different States, especially rice eating South Indian States about the success of TPDS in achieving its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUBANS PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) each family identified below poverty line (BPL) is entitled to 10 kg. of foodgrains per month at especially subsidised prices. The Central Issue Prices (CIP) with effect from 1-6-1997 are as follows:

(Rs. per kg.)

	Wheat	Rice		
		Common	Fine	Superfine
For families below poverty line (BPL)	2.50	3.50	3.50	..
For families above poverty line (APL)	4.50	..	6.50	7.50
CIP before 1-6-1997	4.02	5.37	6.17	6.48

The hike in CIP was unavoidable because CIP had not been revised for three years while the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for procurement was revised upwards every year. The Newspaper article takes into account the old CIP and not the revised CIP for APL families. Under the revised CIPs the relief to a BPL family vis-a-vis in APL family is more compared to the relief enjoyed by a family in RPDS area vis-a-vis other families in the earlier arrangement. In addition, the poor who offer themselves for work under EAS|JRY are entitled to get 1 kg. of foodgrains per manday of work which works out to an additional 8 or 16 kg. foodgrains per month at especially subsidised prices.

(c) All States including the southern States had welcomed the proposal to streamline the Public Distribution System (PDS) with focus on population Below Poverty Line and cially subsidised prices. All States| issue of foodgrains to them, at spe-UTs except Delhi, Goa, Punjab and Lakshadweep have implemented TPDS. However, several States had asked for an increase in allocation of foodgrains. All such cases were examined and additional allocations have been made to 19 States|UTs at Economic Cost of FCI.

Sugar to be dumped in Indian market to the detriment of Indian producers

2052. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per latest assessment more than 30 lakh tonnes of sugar is likely to be dumped in Indian market to the detriment of Indian producers;

(b) whether the prices of sugar in world market (as on June 30, 1997) are lower than the current prices of sugar in India, if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps have been and are being taken to protect the interest of the Indian producers?